

SPECIFICATION

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INFLATOR

BACKGROUND

- [0001] The present invention relates to an inflator which generates gas for inflating and extending an airbag.
- [0002] There are several types of inflators, which generate gas for expanding airbags, such as a combustion type, a stored-gas type, and a hybrid type. The combustion type inflates an airbag with combustion gas which is generated by chemical reaction started by combustion of a gas-generating agent (propellant). The stored-gas type ejects a high-pressure gas stored in a container. The hybrid type, in which a gas-generating agent and a high-pressure gas are used in combination, generates gas for inflation by mixing a gas generated by the combustion of the gas-generating agent with the high-pressure gas.
- [0003] In Fig. 4, a stored-gas-type inflator is shown. Fig. 4 is a schematic longitudinal-sectional view of the stored-gas-type inflator. As shown in Fig. 4, an inflator 100 includes a bottle 101 to be charged with a high-pressure gas, and a sleeve (receiving member) 103 for receiving a perforation structure. A sealing plate 107 is fixed by welding to an orifice 105 of the bottle 101. The sealing plate 107 swells toward the side of the sleeve 103, as shown in Fig. 4, due to the pressure of the gas stored in the bottle 101.
- [0004] The sleeve 103 is welded to the bottle 101 at the orifice 105. A plurality of gas-outlets 109 are provided to allow the high-pressure gas to eject from the bottle 101 when the inflator 100 operates. The gas-outlets 109 are formed in the sidewall of the sleeve 103. A perforation structure 111 is coupled with the sleeve 103 at an end thereof (an open end to the left in Fig. 4). The perforation structure 111 includes an initiator 111a, a piston 111b, and a barrel 111c.

other.

[0010] The bottle and/or receiving member also includes hollow parts (or guides) which guide the mating parts when the bottle and the receiving member are coupled with each other, and key grooves, the key grooves formed in the bottle associating with the key grooves formed in the receiving member when the bottle or the receiving member rotates. The inflator further comprises keys for preventing the bottle or the receiving member from rotation by being inserted into the key grooves.

[0011] The bottle charged with a high-pressure gas and the receiving member receiving the perforation structure are connected to each other at the projection-groove mating parts and are fixed to each other by the keys so that the bottle or the receiving member does not rotate. Therefore, both components can be assembled with each other in a simple assembly process without using welding, and the manufacturing operation thereby becomes easy.

[0012] According to another embodiment of the present invention, an inflator is provided. The inflator comprises a bottle charged with a high-pressure gas and including an orifice. The inflator also includes a sealing plate which seals the bottle at the orifice; and a perforation structure for breaking the sealing plate. A receiving member is provided for receiving the perforation structure. The orifice of the bottle is provided with projections formed on the peripheral surface of the orifice, extending in the peripheral direction, and key grooves formed in the peripheral surface of the orifice, extending in the axial direction. The receiving member is provided, in the inner surface at an end thereof, with guide grooves extending in the axial direction of the receiving member, for guiding the projections of the bottle when the receiving member is coupled with the bottle, grooves extending in the peripheral direction, for mating with the projections after the receiving member or the bottle rotates, and key grooves for associating with the key grooves, after the receiving member or the bottle rotates, which are formed in the peripheral surface of the orifice of the bottle. The inflator further comprises keys for preventing the bottle or the receiving member from rotation by being inserted into the key grooves of the bottle and the receiving member. The orifice of the bottle is coupled with the receiving member at the end thereof, and the bottle and the receiving member are connected to each other with the

rotation of the bottle or the receiving member.

[0013] In an inflator according to another embodiment of the present invention, the length of each key groove formed in the peripheral surface of the orifice of the bottle is preferably at least twice the length of each key. The length of each key groove formed in the inner surface of the receiving member is preferably substantially the same as the length of each key or greater. The keys are preferably completely inserted into the key grooves formed in the inner surface of the receiving member after the bottle and the receiving member are assembled with each other.

[0014] When the length of the key grooves of the bottle is increased, mounting of the keys becomes easy. When the length of the key grooves of the receiving member is substantially the same as the length of the keys or greater, the keys once inserted into the key grooves of the receiving member cannot be removed, whereby both components cannot be disassembled from each other.

[0015] It is to be understood that both the foregoing general description and the following detailed description are exemplary and explanatory only, and are not restrictive of the invention as claimed.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

[0016] These and other features, aspects and advantages of the present invention will become apparent from the following description, appended claims, and the accompanying exemplary embodiments shown in the drawings, which are briefly described below.

[0017] Fig. 1 is a perspective view of a part of an inflator according to an embodiment of the present invention.

[0018] Fig. 2 is a longitudinal sectional view showing the entire structure of the inflator shown in Fig. 1.

[0019] Figs. 3(A) – 3(C) are illustrations showing a method for fixing an orifice member and a diffuser to each other.

[0020] Fig. 4 is a schematic longitudinal-sectional view of a stored-gas-type inflator.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION

- [0021] The present invention will be further described below with reference to the drawings.
- [0022] The entire structure and the operation of the inflator are described below with reference to Fig. 2. The inflator 1 includes a bottle 3, a sealing plate 5, a diffuser (receiving member) 7, an initiator 9, a barrel 11, and a piston 13. The diffuser 7 receives a structure including the initiator 9, the barrel 11 and the piston 13. The structure is provided for perforating the sealing plate 5.
- [0023] The bottle 3 is preferably made of steel or similar material and is formed as a cylinder with a bottom. The bottle 3 is preferably charged with an inactive gas at a high pressure. A ring-like orifice member 16 is connected to the bottle 3 at an end, as shown in Fig. 2. The orifice member 16 is shown in the left of Fig. 2 at the side of an open end of the bottle 3. Two sets of projections are formed, each set including two projections 43 being parallel to each other and extending in the peripheral direction of the orifice member 16. The two sets of the projections 43 are disposed in two positions opposing each other at the periphery of the orifice member 16. The orifice member 16 is provided with a flange 17, which extends inwardly, at the inner periphery of the orifice member 16 at the side of the bottle 3. An aperture 17a is formed at a central part of the flange 17. An orifice 15 of the orifice member 16 to the left of the flange 17 in the Fig. 2 is straight open.
- [0024] The sealing plate 5 is fixed to the flange 17 of the orifice member 16 from the inner side of the bottle 3 by welding or similar process. The sealing plate 5 is a planar circular plate made of steel or similar material, and has a thickness of, for example, 0.4 mm. When the bottle 3 is not charged with high-pressure gas, the sealing plate 5 is kept flat. However, when a high-pressure gas is sealed in the bottle 3, the sealing plate 5 swells in a spherical shape with the pressure of the gas toward the outside of the bottle 3 at the aperture 17a of the flange 17.
- [0025] The diffuser 7 is a cylindrical member made of steel or similar material, the ends of which are open. The inner surface of the diffuser 7 is provided with two sets of grooves extending in the peripheral direction at the right end of the diffuser. Each set of grooves includes two grooves 41 parallel to each other and being formed in two

positions opposing each other. The diffuser 7 and the orifice member 16 are fixed to each other by coupling the right open end of the diffuser 7 with the orifice 15 of the orifice member 16 and rotating the diffuser 7 and the orifice member 16 relative to each other, thereby mating the grooves 41 with the projections 43 of the orifice member 16. The fixing structure is described further below.

[0026] The left end of the diffuser 7 serves as an outlet 19 for the high-pressure gas. The gas outlet 19 is connected to an airbag which is not shown. The diffuser 7 is provided with a through-hole 7a formed in the sidewall at an upper part of the diffuser 7. A housing 21 is inserted into and affixed at the through-hole 7a. A closure 35 is coupled with the housing 21 at the inside thereof. The closure 35 is mounted with an ignition plug 23 and the initiator 9. The housing 21 is provided at a lower part thereof with a space 25 extending substantially to the center of the diffuser 7. A through-hole 27 is formed in the sidewall of the housing 21 in the lower part thereof at the bottle side.

[0027] The cylindrical barrel 11 is connected to the through-hole 27 formed in the lower part of the housing. An inner hole 11a of the barrel 11 communicates with the space 25 of the housing 21. The barrel 11 extends toward the bottle 3 along the central axis thereof. The barrel 11 is provided at the left end thereof with a step 29 with which the piston 13 comes into contact at a larger diameter portion 13b thereof, which is described below. The inner hole 11a of the barrel 11 extends straight to the right from the step 29 and is open at the right end of the barrel 11. The right end (an end at the bottle 3 side) of the barrel 11 is connected to the inner surface of the flange 17 of the orifice member 16 via a supporting plate 31. The supporting plate 31 is formed in a frusto-conical shape and is provided with a plurality of through-holes 33. The through-holes 33 serve as gas paths for the gas flowing from the bottle 3 to the diffuser 7 when the sealing plate 5 is broken. A left end 31a of the supporting plate 31 is inserted into the inner hole 11a of the barrel 11 at the right end thereof, and is formed as a step in the inner hole 11a.

[0028] The piston 13 is preferably made of stainless steel or similar material and is slidably disposed in the barrel 11. The piston 13 includes a head 13a at the right end (the bottle-side end) and the larger diameter part 13b at the left end (the housing-

side end). The piston head 13a has an outer diameter smaller than the inner diameter of the barrel 11 and the end of the head 13a is two-forked. The larger diameter part 13b has an outer diameter substantially the same as the inner diameter of the barrel 11. A ring groove 13c is formed in an intermediate portion of the larger diameter part 13b. The left end of the larger diameter part 13b of the piston 13 is in contact with the step 29 disposed at the rear end of the barrel 11 in a normal state. The piston head 13a is positioned away from the sealing plate 5.

[0029] When an object impacts with the automobile (or a similar event triggering the initiation of the safety device occurs), the ignition plug 23 of the inflator 1 operates. The ignition plug 23 ignites the initiator 9, whereby a blast is ejected from the initiator 9 into the space 25 disposed in the lower part of the housing 21. The blast goes into the barrel 11 through the through-hole 27 formed in the lower part of the housing and pushes the piston 13 toward the bottle 3 along the central axis of the barrel 11. Then, the tip of the piston 13 cuts into the sealing plate 5 and breaks the sealing plate 5 at a portion of the sealing plate 5 corresponding to the shape of the tip of the piston 13. The piston 13 moves by being pushed until it anchors to the end 31a of the supporting plate 31 at the larger diameter part 13b of the piston 13. The piston 13 moves in a stable manner in the barrel 11 along the central axis thereof because the larger diameter part 13b of the piston 13 has a predetermined length.

[0030] When the sealing plate 5 is broken, the piston 13 is pushed to the left in the drawing (i.e., away from the bottle 3) by the pressure of the high-pressure gas stored in the bottle 3. The piston , back to the position where the larger diameter part 13b of the piston 13 is anchored at the step 29 disposed inside the barrel 11. The high-pressure gas which has been stored in the bottle 3 flows into a space between the flange 17 and the supporting plate 31 through a part 5a of the sealing plate 5 at which the sealing plate 5 has been broken, goes into the diffuser 7 through the through-holes 33 of the supporting plate 31, and is discharged through the gas outlet 19.

[0031] The configuration of the orifice member 16 and the diffuser 7 is described below with reference to Fig. 1. The outer diameter of the orifice member 16 is substantially the same as the inner diameter of the diffuser 7. The orifice member 16 mates with

the diffuser 7. The orifice member 16 and the diffuser 7 are connected to each other with the projections and the grooves mating with each other with the orifice member 16 and the diffuser 7 being rotated relative to each other, and are fixed to each other by separate keys 45. The keys 45 are preferably made of steel or similar material and are each formed in a rectangular parallelepiped shape.

[0032] Two sets of the two projections 43 extending in the peripheral direction are formed on the periphery of the orifice member 16. The two sets of the projections 43 are formed symmetrical to each other at an angle of 180 ° with respect to the axis of the orifice member 16. Each projection 43 has a given height and width. The height of the projection 43 gradually decreases toward the longitudinal ends thereof. The length of each projection 43 in the peripheral direction is approximately 1/4 of the circumference of the outer surface of the orifice member 16.

[0033] In the peripheral surface of the orifice member 16, key grooves 47 which extend in the axial direction from the open end of the orifice member 16 are formed. The key grooves 47 are disposed symmetrical to each other at an angle of 180 ° with respect to the axis of the orifice member 16 and at an angle of 90 ° apart from the projections 43 around the axis of the orifice member 16. Each key groove 47 is open at one end thereof at the open end of the orifice member 16 and the bottom of the key groove 47 is inclined so as to gradually merge into the peripheral surface of the orifice member 16 at the other end of the key groove 47. The length of each key groove 47 is at least approximately twice the length of the key 45. The bottom of each key groove 47 is flat in a portion from the open end thereof having a length twice the length of the key 45.

[0034] A set of the two grooves 41 parallel to each other and extending in the peripheral direction are formed in the inner surface of the diffuser 7. Another set of the two grooves 41 is disposed symmetrical to and at an angle of 180 ° apart from the set of the two grooves 41 with respect to and around the axis of the diffuser 7. The depth of the grooves 41 is substantially the same as the height of the projections 43 formed on the orifice member 16. The width of each groove 41 is substantially the same as that of the projection 43. The length in the peripheral direction of each groove 41 is approximately 1/4 of the inner periphery of the diffuser 7. The distance in the axial direction between the grooves 41 is the same as that in the axial direction between

the projections 43. The grooves 41 mate with the projections 43 of the orifice member 16.

[0035] The diffuser 7 is provided with two guide grooves 49 formed in the inner surface of the diffuser 7 and extending in the axial direction from the open end of the diffuser 7. The two guide grooves 49 are disposed symmetrical to each other with respect to the axis of the diffuser 7. The two guide grooves 49 are disposed at an angle of 180° apart from each other and an angle of 90° apart from the grooves 41 around the axis of the diffuser 7. The depth of the guide grooves 49 is the same as the height of the projections 43 of the orifice member 16. The width of each guide groove 49 is the same as the length of each projection 43 (that is, approximately $1/4$ of the inner periphery of the diffuser 7). The grooves 41 are formed between the two guide grooves 49 such that the bottoms of the grooves 41 are gradually inclined downward from the sidewalls of the guide grooves 49. The length of each guide groove 49 in the axial direction is substantially the same as the distance between the open end and the groove 41 disposed at the rear side.

[0036] A key groove 51 is formed extending in the axial direction from the open end of the diffuser 7 in a widthwise intermediate part of the bottom of each guide groove 49. The section of each key groove 51 is rectangular. The length of the key groove 51 is substantially the same as that of the key 45.

[0037] A method for fixing the orifice member 16 and the diffuser 7 to each other is described below with reference to Fig. 3.

[0038] As shown in Fig. 3(A), the keys 45 are firstly placed at the rearmost sides of the key grooves 47 of the orifice member 16. The projections 43 of the orifice member 16 are aligned with the guide grooves 49 formed in the inner surface of the diffuser 7, and the orifice member 16 and the diffuser 7 are coupled with each other. The orifice member 16 is inserted until the leading ends of the projections 43 reach the end walls of the guide grooves 49.

[0039] Then, the orifice member 16 and the diffuser 7 are rotated relative to each other by approximately 90° , as shown in Fig. 3(B). As a result, the two sets of the projections 43 of the orifice member 16 mate with the two sets of the grooves 41 of

the diffuser 7. In this case, both components mate with each other with the gradually inclined upper faces of the projections 43 smoothly coupling with the grooves 41. With this coupling, the orifice member 16 and the diffuser 7 are prevented from being removed from each other in the axial direction.

[0040] In this position, the key grooves 47 of the orifice member 16 associate with the key grooves 51 of the diffuser 7, as shown in Fig. 3(B). The keys 45 are knocked deeply into the key grooves 51 from the rear sides at the bottle sides of the key grooves 47 toward the left in the drawing by using a tool. Since each key groove 51 of the diffuser 7 has a length the same as that of the key 45 or greater, the keys 45 are pressed completely into the diffuser 7 (see Fig. 3(C)). The orifice member 16 or the diffuser 7 cannot rotate due to the keys 45. The keys 45 which have been once knocked deeply into the grooves 51 cannot be removed by ordinary means, whereby the orifice member 16 and the diffuser 7 are fixed to each other so as not to be removed from each other.

[0041] As described above, according to the present invention, a bottle charged with a high-pressure gas and a container for a perforation structure are connected to each other so as not to be removed from each other by using projection-groove coupling and keys and key grooves. Therefore, the bottle and the container can be assembled with each other so as not to be removed from each other without performing welding, whereby an inflator easy to manufacture can be provided.

[0042] The priority application, Japanese Patent Application No. 2001-171276, is hereby incorporated by reference herein in its entirety.

[0043] Given the disclosure of the present invention, one versed in the art would appreciate that there may be other embodiments and modifications within the scope and spirit of the invention. Accordingly, all modifications attainable by one versed in the art from the present disclosure within the scope and spirit of the present invention are to be included as further embodiments of the present invention. The scope of the present invention is to be defined as set forth in the following claims.